

**WEBSTER'S  
NEW UNIVERSAL  
UNABRIDGED  
DICTIONARY**

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**enkōmiast** (ē), equiv. to **enkōmi**(on) ENCOMIUM + -astēs agent n. suffix] —**en-co-mi-as-tic**, adj. —**en-co-mi-as-ti-cal-ly**, adv.

**en-co-mi-en-da** (en kō'mē en'dā, -kom'ē; Sp. eng'kō-myen'dā), *n.*, pl. -das (-daz; Sp. -dās), (formerly in Spanish America) 1. the system, instituted in 1503, under which a Spanish soldier or colonist was granted a tract of land or a village together with its Indian inhabitants. 2. the land or village together with its inhabitants. [1800-10; < Sp. charge, commission, recommendation. See EN- + COMEND] —**en-co-mi-um** (en kō'mē am), *n.*, pl. -miums, -mīa (-mē ē), a formal expression of high praise; eulogy: An encomium by the President greeted the returning hero. [1580-90; < L < Gk enkōmion, equiv. to en- EN- + kōm(ōs) a revel + -ion n. suffix]

**en-co-mi-pass** (en kum'pas), *v.t.* 1. to form a circle about; encircle; surround: He built a moat to encompass the castle. 2. to enclose; envelop: The folds of a great cloak encompassed her person. 3. to include comprehensively: a work that encompasses the entire range of the world's religious beliefs. 4. Obs. to outwit. [1545-55; EN- + COMPASS] —**en-co-mi-pass-ment**, *n.*

**en-co-pre-sis** (en'ka prē'sis), *n.*, pl. -ses (-sēz). Psychiatry. involuntary defecation. [*<* NL < Gk en- EN- + kōpr(ōs) dung + -sis, as in ENURESIS] —**en-co-pre-tic** (en'ka prē'tik), adj.

**en-core** (äng'kōr, -kōr, än'r), *interj.*, *n.*, *v.*, -cored, -coring. —*interj.* 1. again; once more (used by an audience in calling for an additional number or piece). —*n.* 2. a demand, as by applause, for a repetition of a song, act, etc., or for a performance of a number or piece additional to those on a program, or for a reappearance by the performers, as at the end of a concert, recital, etc. 3. the performance or reappearance in response to such a demand: He chose a Chopin nocturne for his encore. 4. any repeated or additional performance or appearance, as a rerun of a telecast or a rematch in sports. —*v.t.* 5. to call for a repetition of. 6. to call for an encore from (a performer). [1705-15; < F. still, yet, besides < L hinc hā hōrā or hinc ad hōrām until this hour]

**en-coun-ter** (en koun'tar), *v.t.* 1. to come upon or meet with, esp. unexpectedly: to encounter a new situation. 2. to meet with or contend against (difficulties, opposition, etc.): We encounter so many problems in our work. 3. to meet (a person, military force, etc.) in conflict: We will encounter the enemy at dawn. —*v.i.* 4. to meet, esp. unexpectedly or in conflict: We were angry when we encountered, but we parted with smiles. —*n.* 5. a meeting with a person or thing, esp. a casual, unexpected, or brief meeting: Our running into each other was merely a chance encounter. 6. a meeting of persons or groups that are in conflict or opposition; combat; battle: Another such encounter and we may lose the war. 7. Psychol. a meeting of two or more people, as the members of an encounter group or a number of married couples (marriage encounter), conducted to promote direct emotional confrontations among the participants, esp. as a form of therapy (encounter therapy). [1250-1300; ME encountrē < AF enco(u)ntre; OF < VL \*incontrāre, equiv. to in- IN- + -contrāre, deriv. of contrā against; see COUNTER?] —**en-coun-ter-er**, *n.*

**en-coun-ter group**, *Psychol.* a group of people who meet, usually with a trained leader, to increase self-awareness and social sensitivity, and to change behavior through interpersonal confrontation, self-disclosure, and strong emotional expression. [1965-70]

**en-coun-ter ses-sion**, *Psychol.* a meeting of an encounter group.

**en-cour-age** (en kūr'ij, -kūr'), *v.t.*, -aged, -ag-ing. 1. to inspire with courage, spirit, or confidence: His coach encouraged him throughout the marathon race to keep on running. 2. to stimulate by assistance, approval, etc.: One of the chief duties of a teacher is to encourage students. 3. to promote, advance, or foster: Poverty often encourages crime. [1400-50; late ME encoragen < AF MF encorag(i)er. See EN- + COURAGE] —**en-cour-ag-er**, *n.* —**en-cour-ag-ing-ly**, adv. —**Syn.** 1. embolden, hearten, reassure. 2. urge; support, aid, help. —**Ant.** 1. discourage, dishearten.

**en-cour-age-ment** (en kūr'ij mēnt, -kūr'), *n.* 1. the act of encouraging. 2. the state of being encouraged. 3. something that encourages: Praise is the greatest encouragement. [1560-70; ENCOURAGE + -MENT] —**Syn.** 3. praise, support, boost, lift, endorsement.

**en-crim-son** (en krim'sən, -sən), *v.t.* to make crimson. [1765-75; EN- + CRIMSON]

**en-crin-ite** (en'krīnīt), *n.* a fossil crinoid. [1800-10; < NL encrin(ū) (< Gk en- EN- + krīnōn lily) + -ite]

**en-croach** (en krōch'), *v.i.* 1. to advance beyond proper, established, or usual limits; make gradual inroads: A dictatorship of the majority is encroaching on the rights of the individual. 2. to trespass upon the property, domain, or rights of another, esp. stealthily or by gradual advances. [1275-1325; ME encrochen < AF encrocher, OF encrochier to catch hold of, seize, equiv. to en- EN- + -crochier, v. deriv. of croc hook < Gmc; see CROOKED, CROOK] —**en-croach-er**, *n.* —**Syn.** 1. 2. See trespass.

**en-croach-ment** (en krōch'mēnt), *n.* 1. an act or instance of encroaching. 2. anything taken by encroaching. [1425-75; late ME encroachment < AF. See ENCROACH, -MENT]

**en-croûte** (än krō'st), *French* Cookery. baked in a pastry crust. [*<* F. lit., in (a) crust]

**en-crust** (en krust'), *v.t.*, *v.i.* incrust.

**en-crus-ta-tion** (en'kru stā'shən), *n.* incrustation.

**en-crypt** (en kript'), *v.t.* to encipher or encode. [1940-45; EN- + -crypt (abstracted from cryptic, cryptography, etc.), modeled on encode] —**en-cryp-tion**, *n.* —**en-cryp-tion**, *n.*

**en-cul-tu-rate** (en kul'chə rāt'), *v.t.*, -rat-ed, -rat-ing. to change, modify, or adapt (behavior, ideas, etc.) by en-

culturation. [back formation from ENCULTURATION] —**en-cul-tu-rative** (en kul'chə rā'tiv, -cher ē tiv), adj.

**en-cul-tu-ra-tion** (en kul'chə rā'shən), *n.* the process whereby individuals learn their group's culture, through experience, observation, and instruction. [1945-50; EN- + (AC) CULTURATION]

**en-cum-ber** (en kum'ber), *v.t.* 1. to impede or hinder; hamper; retard: Red tape encumbers all our attempts at action. 2. to block up or fill with what is obstructive or superfluous: a mind encumbered with trivial and useless information. 3. to burden or weigh down: She was encumbered with a suitcase and several packages. 4. to burden with obligations, debt, etc. Also, **Incumber**. [1300-50; ME encumbren < AF, MF encumber, equiv. to en- EN- + -combrer, v. deriv. of combrer, weir < early ML combrus < Gaulish \*comberos confluence, bringing together (< Quimper, in Brittany < Breton Kemper); see COM-, BEAR-] —**en-cum-ber-ing-ly**, adv.

**en-cum-brance** (en kum'brəns), *n.* 1. something that encumbers; something burdensome, useless, or superfluous; burden; hindrance: Poverty was a lifelong encumbrance. 2. a dependent person, esp. a child. 3. Law. a burden or claim on property, as a mortgage. Also, **incumbrance**. [1275-1325; ME encumbrance < MF encumbrance. See ENCUMBER, -ANCE]

**en-cum-branc-er** (en kum'brəns-er), *n.* Law. a person who holds an encumbrance. [1855-60; ENCUMBRANCE + -ER]

**-ency**, a noun suffix, equivalent to -ence; consistency; dependency; exigency. [-ENCE + -y]

**ency.**, encyclopedia. Also, **encyc.**, **encycl.**

**en-cy-clo-cal** (en sik'lī kəl, -sī'kli-), *n.* 1. Rom. Cath. Ch. a letter addressed by the pope to all the bishops of the church. —*adj.* 2. (of a letter) intended for wide or general circulation; general. Also, **en-cy-clic**. [1610-20; < LL encyclical (< Gk enkyklios, with -ic- for -ios, equiv. to en- EN- + kykli(ōs) circle, CYCLE + -ios adj. suffix) + -AL]

**en-cy-clo-pe-dia** (en sik'lē pē'dē ā), *n.* 1. a book or set of books containing articles on various topics, usually in alphabetical arrangement, covering all branches of knowledge or, less commonly, all aspects of one subject. 2. (cap.) the French work edited by Diderot and D'Alembert, published in the 18th century, distinguished by its representation of the view of the Enlightenment. Also, **en-cy-clo-pae-dia**. [1525-35; < NL encyclopaedia < Gk enkyklopaidia, a misreading of enkyklios paidia circular (i.e., well-rounded) education. See ENCYCLICAL, PED-]

**en-cy-clo-pe-dic** (en sik'lē pē'dik), *adj.* 1. pertaining to or of the nature of an encyclopedia; relating to all branches of knowledge. 2. comprehending a wide variety of information; comprehensive: an encyclopedic memory. Also, **en-cy-clo-pae-dic**, **en-cy-clo-pē-dic-al**, **en-cy-clo-pae-dic-al**. [1815-25; ENCYCLOPEDIA + -IC] —**en-cy-clo-pē-dic-al-ly**, **en-cy-clo-pae-dic-al-ly**, adv. —**Syn.** 2. all-embracing, all-inclusive, exhaustive, wide-ranging.

**en-cy-clo-pe-dism** (en sik'lē pē'diz əm), *n.* 1. encyclopedic learning. 2. (often cap.) the doctrines and influence of the Encyclopedists. Also, **en-cy-clo-pae-dism**. [1825-35; ENCYCLOPEDIA + -ISM]

**en-cy-clo-pe-dist** (en sik'lē pē'dist), *n.* 1. a compiler of or contributor to an encyclopedia. 2. (often cap.) one of the collaborators on the French Encyclopedia. Also, **en-cy-clo-pae-dist**. [1645-55; ENCYCLOPEDIA + -IST]

**en-cyst** (en sist'), *v.t.*, *v.i.* Biol. to enclose or become enclosed in a cyst. [1835-45; EN- + CYST] —**en-cyst-ment**, **en-cys-ta-tion**, *n.*

**end**<sup>1</sup> (end), *n.* 1. the last part or extremity, lengthwise, of anything that is longer than it is wide or broad: the end of a street; the end of a rope. 2. a point, line, or limitation that indicates the full extent, degree, etc., of something; limit; bounds: kindness without end; to work from end to end of a city. 3. a part or place at or adjacent to an extremity: at the end of the table; the west end of town. 4. the furthestmost imaginable place or point: an island at the very end of the world. 5. termination; the conclusion: The journey was coming to an end. 6. the concluding part: The end of her speech had to be cut short because of time. 7. an intention or aim: to gain one's ends. 8. the object for which a thing exists: purpose: The happiness of the people is the end of government. 9. an outcome or result: What is to be the end of all this bickering? 10. termination of existence; death: He met a horrible end. 11. a cause of death, destruction, or ruin: Another war would be the end of civilization. 12. a remnant or fragment: mill end; ends and trimmings. 13. a share or part in something: He does his end of the job very well. 14. Textiles. a warp thread running vertically and interlaced with the filling yarn in the woven fabric. 15. Football. a. either of the linemen stationed farthest from the center. b. the position played by this lineman. 16. Archery. the number of arrows to be shot by a competitor during one turn in a match. 17. Cricket. a wicket, esp. the one where the batsman is taking a turn. 18. a unit of a game, as in curling or lawn bowling. 19. Kantianism. any rational being, regarded as worthy to exist for its own sake. 20. either half of a domino. 21. Knots. the part of a rope, beyond a knot or the like, that is not used. 22. at loose ends, without an occupation or plans; unsettled; uncertain: He spent two years wandering about the country at loose ends. 23. at one's wit's end, at the end of one's ideas or mental resources; perplexed: I'm at my wit's end with this problem. Also, at one's wits' end. 24. end for end, in reverse position; inverted: The cartoons were turned end for end. 25. end on, with the end next to or facing: He backed the truck until it was end on with the loading platform. 26. end to end, in a row with ends touching: The pipes were placed end to end on the ground. 27. go off the deep end, Informal. to act in a reckless or agitated manner, lose emotional control: She went off the deep end when she lost her job. 28. in the end, finally; after all: In the end they shook hands and made up. 29. keep or hold one's end up, to perform one's part or share adequately: The work is demanding, but he's hold-

ing his end up. 30. make an end of, to conclude; stop: Let's make an end of this foolishness and get down to work. 31. make ends meet, to live within one's means: Despite her meager income, she tried to make ends meet. Also, make both ends meet. 32. no end, Informal. very much or many: They were pleased no end by the warm reception. 33. on end, a. having the end down; upright: to stand a box on end. b. continuously; successively: They talked for hours on end. 34. put an end to, to cause to stop; terminate; finish: The advent of sound in motion pictures put an end to many a silent star's career. 35. the end, Slang. the ultimate; the utmost of good or bad: His stupidity is the end. —*v.t.* 36. to bring to an end or conclusion: We ended the discussion on a note of optimism. 37. to put an end to; terminate: This was the battle that ended the war. 38. to form the end of: This passage ends the novel. 39. to cause the demise of; kill: A bullet through the heart ended him. 40. to constitute the most outstanding or greatest possible example or instance of (usually used in the infinitive): You just committed the blunder to end all blunders.

—*v.i.* 41. to come to an end; terminate; cease: The road ends at Rome. 42. to issue or result: Extravagance ends in want. 43. to reach or arrive at a final condition, circumstance, or goal (often fol. by up): to end up in the army; to end as a happy person. —*adj.* 44. final or ultimate: the end result. [bef. 900; ME, OE end; c. OFris end, MD e(i)nde, OS endi, OHG antī, G Ende, ON endi(r), Goth andeis end < Gmc \*antihjā; akin to Skt ānta-end] —**end'er**, *n.*

—**Syn.** 4. tip, bound, limit, terminus. 5. END, CLOSE, CONCLUSION, FINISH, OUTCOME refer to the termination of something. END implies a natural termination or completion, or an attainment of purpose: the end of a day, of a race; to some good end. CLOSE often implies a planned rounding off of something in process: the close of a conference. CONCLUSION suggests a decision or arrangement: All evidence leads to this conclusion; the conclusion of peace terms. FINISH emphasizes completion of something begun: a fight to the finish. OUTCOME suggests the issue of something that was in doubt: the outcome of a game.

7. See aim.

**end**<sup>2</sup> (end), *v.t.* Brit. Dial. to put wheat, hay, or other grain into a stack or barn. [1600-10; perh. var. of dial. in to harvest (OE innian to lodge, put up). See INN]

**end-**, var. of **endo-** before a vowel: endameba.

**end-**, endorsed.

**end-all** (end'əl'), *n.* 1. the ultimate purpose, object, or conclusion: Money is the be-all and end-all of his existence. 2. something that brings things to such an end or conclusion. [1595-1605]

**en-dam-age** (en dam'ij), *v.t.*, -aged, -ag-ing. to damage. [1325-75; ME < AF; see EN- + DAMAGE]

**end-a-me-ba** (en'də mē'bə), *n.*, pl. -bae (-bē), -bas. Biol. any protozoan of the genus *Endamoeba*, members of which are parasitic in the digestive tracts of various invertebrates, including cockroaches and termites. Also, **end-a-moe-ba**. [*<* NL (1879); see END-, AMEBA] —**end-a-moe-bic**, **end-a-moe-bic**, adj.

**end-an-ge-i-tis** (en'dan jē'i'tis), *n.* Pathol. an inflammation of the innermost lining of a blood vessel. Also, **end-an-gi-tis** (en'dan jī'tis), **end'an-gi-i'tis**. [END- + angeitis; see ANGI-, -ITIS]

**en-dan-ger** (en dān'jār), *v.t.* to expose to danger; imperil: It was foolish to endanger your life in that way. [1400-50; late ME; see EN- + DANGER] —**en-dan-ger-ment**, *n.* —**Syn.** threaten, jeopardize, hazard, risk.

**en-dan-gered** (en dān'jard), *adj.* 1. threatened with a danger: endangered lives of trapped coal miners. 2. threatened with extinction: The bald eagle may be endangered. [1590-1600; ENDANGER + -ED]

**endan-gered spe-cies**, a species at risk of extinction because of human activity, changes in climate, changes in predator-prey ratios, etc., esp. when officially designated as such by a governmental agency such as the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. [1965-70]

**end-a-or-ti-tis** (en'dā ōr'ti'tis), *n.* Pathol. an inflammation of the innermost lining of the aorta. [END- + AORTA + -ITIS]

**end-arch** (en'dārk), *adj.* Bot. (of a primary xylem or root) developing from the periphery; having the oldest cells closest to the core. [1895-1900; END- + -arch having a point of origin (as specified)] —**end-ar-chy**, *n.*

**end/around**, Football. a play on offense in which an end, after running into the backfield, takes a handoff and attempts to run around the opposite end of the line. [1925-30]

**end-ar-ter-ec-to-my** (en dār'tə rek'tə mē), *n.*, pl. -mies. the surgical stripping of a fat-encrusted, thickened arterial lining so as to open or widen the artery for improved blood circulation. [1955-60; ENDARTER(IUM) + -ECTOMY]

**end-ar-te-ri-um** (en'dār tēr'ē əm), *n.*, pl. -tē-ri-a (-tēr'ē ā). Anat. the innermost lining of an artery. [*<* NL; see END-, ARTERY] —**end-ar-te-ri-al**, adj.

**en/ dash**, Print. a dash one en long.

**end-blown** (end'blōn'), *adj.* (of a flute) having a mouthpiece at the end of the tube so that the player blows into the instrument. Cf. **transverse** (def. 2).

**end-brain** (end'brān'), *n.* the telencephalon. [1925-30; trans. of TELECEPHALON]

**end/brush**, Cell Biol. an abundant, tuftlike branching at the axon ending of certain nerve cells. [1880-85]

**end/ bulb**, Anat. any of various types of oval or

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cape, dare, part, set, equal; if, ice; ox, over, order, oil, book, better, out, up, urge; child; sing; shoe; thin; that; zh as in treasure, u = u as in alone, e as in system, i as in easily, o as in gallop, a as in circus, \* as in fire (fīr), hour (aūr). l and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krādl), and button (but'n). See the full key inside the front cover.